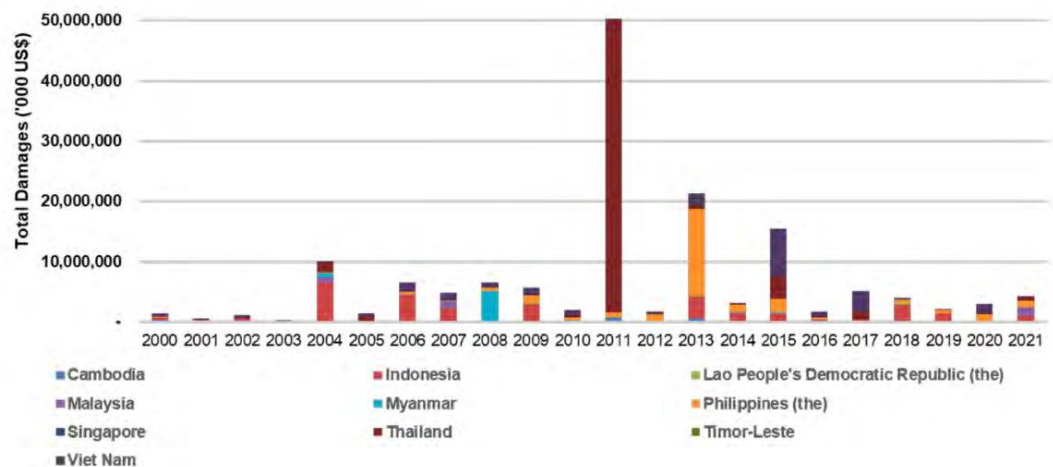


The Total of Disaster-related Damage among Southeast Asia Countries



Some countries were considered disaster 'hot spots' (**Thailand**, Indonesia, and the Philippines) and were significantly financially affected. Thailand 2011 has the highest, mainly due to 2011 floods. In 2011, Thailand experienced massive floods continuous heavy rains and tropical depression. A total of 66 provinces were affected with more than 13 million people affected, 680 deaths were noted, USD46.5 billion was lost, and GDP growth was also estimated to decrease by 1.1% in 2012. **From the post-disaster assessment, the insurance claim for the 2011 Thai Floods was ranked the 9th costliest, with a USD10.8 billion insurance claim which is considered as a small amount compared to the total economic loss.**

Disaster-related funding capacity and disaster-related average annual losses (in USD Millions) among AMS



Indonesia incurs the largest Average Annual Losses (AAL) of USD31.2 billion, followed by the Philippines (USD20.8 billion), Viet Nam (USD11.4 billion), **Thailand (USD13 billion)**, and Malaysia (USD7.6 billion). **Most of the losses are a result of drought and floods**, this is a concern as these five ASEAN Member States are also strong agricultural economies. The UNESCAP's estimation of AAL calculated indirect impacts and extensive risks. **The recent funding capacity is not sufficient compared to the AAL**, thus suggesting that "build back better" efforts are not optimal due to insufficient funding for indirect and extensive losses.



The Ministry of Finance issues the **Regulation on Official Advance Money for Aiding Victims of Disasters in Emergencies, B.E. 2562 (2019)** allowing government agencies and local government to access contingency fund advances to help victims of disasters in the immediate aftermath of a disaster event, before the regular budget for disaster relief is approved.